respect! And here, of all people in the world, the pleasures of the Southern slaves seem, as they really are, most unalloyed!"

If Mr. Hooker's Paradise Regained should fail to be appreciated in this generation, he can console himself with the reflection that Milton was equally unlucky with his Paradise Lost in his day and generation.

A QUESTION FOR LAWYERS.-A correspondent wishes to know, whether members of Congress absenting themselves during the session from Washington, can be reclaimed and brought back to the place where their services are due, under the Fugitive Act of 1850?

HILDRETH'S WHITE SLAVE .- We understand that 100 copies of Hildreth's White Slave have been sold in England, and that the work has also been translated into French.

THE FAIR OF THE METROPOLITAN MECHANics' Institute was opened to the public yes-terday, at the appointed hour of 12 o'clock, meridian. Great satisfaction was felt and expressed by the visiters, at the number, excelpressed by the visiters, at the number, excel-lence, utility, and beauty of the subjects ex-hibited, as well as of the very handsome and attractive character of the exhibition itself, taken as a whole. We presume that during its continuance the hall will be one of the most popular places of resort, both for strangers and

In the evening, the proceedings of the grand opening were carried out according to programme. The Hon. Joseph R. Chandier delivered the address—a very able one—occupying

about an hour.

Up to the time of closing the exhibition, it was crowded with happy and gratified visiters.

We learn it is acknowledged, by gentlemen, from other cities, that in most essential respects this exhibition has yet had no superior in our country.—Nat. Intelligencer of Friday.

THE CALORIC SHIP

The ship Ericsson, Captain Lowber, can up the Potomac on Monday night, and anchor-ed in the stream off Alexandria, where we understand she will remain during her stay in our waters. Her visit will probably be extended to ten or twelve days, to afford the members of the Government, of Congress, and others, full opportunity to examine her peculiarities. Mr. Ericsson, the inventor of her motor, is on board. This ship and her novel motive power have been so often and so fully referred to in our pa per, that any description here would be unne cessary repetition. Her size is about 2,200 tons her engines are estimated at 600 horse-power made no attempt to try her speed on her way hither, that forming no part of the object of her voyage.—Nat. Int.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND

To the Editor of the National Era : Six: I perceive that the New York journals are admitting into their columns attacks on the Duchess of Sutherland—the object of which is evidently to weaken, if not wholly to destroy, the moral effect of the address to the women of this country on the sub ject of slavery, in the preparation of which that distinguished lady has taken so prominent a part. The Tribune of the 9th instant has a letter from its Lonoon correspondent calculated to mislead the public mind on this subject, and to arouse prejudices where none ought to exist. The Herald follows in the wake the Tribune, and does not hesitate, in its number of the 12th instant, to accredit an article March, containing charges of the most odious kind against the Duchess of Sutherland, conveyed in language the most offensive. I have Herald have fallen, by addressing letters to the editors of these papers; but hitherto they have not inserted them, though authenticated by when my signature, and in this respect appear to me to show as great a want of gallantry as of jus-

With your permission, I should like to make a few corrective remarks on the article in Graham's Magazine, for the information of such of your readers as may not be aware of the facts

In the February number of Graham there is s review of Uncle Tom's Cabin, which violates every principle of good taste, as well as every canon of sound criticism. For this it appears he has been taken to task by some of his con-temporaries, and in his March number attempts to crush all opposition in an article headed The British Slave System, which I have no doubt will be extensively quoted, and furnish ample materials for all the pro-slavery prints, North and South, to feed upon for the next

Now, sir, it is not my intention to take u your space, or the time of your readers, by defence of the English and their doings, whether at home or abroad. I have no wish to palliate or excuse the evils which afflict Great Britain, or degrade Ireland; but even supposing the alleged facts were universally true, I have yet to learn that oppression there can justify slavery here; or that those who oppose the one and the other in both countries, are to be gagged in the honest expression of their opin-mas, or be prevented pleading the cause of jus-tice, humanity, and freedom. My object now is to vindicate the Duchess of Sutherland from the charges brought against her in Graham's Magazine; and in doing so, I shall answer the articles which have appeared in the Tri bune and Herald.

The charges brought against the Duchess of Sutherland are set forth in the following terms in Graham: "The great proprietors of North Britain have been doing all in their power to exterminate and remove their poor tenantry and dependents from the homes of their forefathers, for the purpose of turning the vacated districts into deer-parks, sheep-walks. the vacated districts into deer-parks, sheep-walks, or large farms—a score of small farms converted into one great holding for a single family. This system has been remorselessly carried out by the Scottish land-owners. And it is a remarkable fact, and one which all who have read of the Stafford House meeting of English ladies, should bear in mind when considering the object which brought them together. That the Duchess of Sutherland, who has now the foolish audacity to set herself up as the chief censor of our institutions, was (a few years ago) the most wholesale exterminator in Scotland.

wide, and it was filled with consternation and sorrow. Her possessions amount to nearly a million of acres. * * The Duchess of Sutherland began to exterminate them in 1811, and for nine years carried on the legal so much vermin—without any respect for the feelings they might be supposed to cherish as human beings. All the north of Scotland was disturbed by these proceedings. *

In several of these razzias—worse, far worse, than these of the Franch register the Arabs in than those of the French against the Arabs in Algeria !- houses were burnt down, to smoke and scorch the people out of them; and one old woman, refusing with imbecile obstinacy to leave the chimney corner, was actually roasted to death. The name of the Duches of Sutherland was mentioned with execution in the Highlands, and her doings were at last trumpeted by the English press. * * * She declares she has a right to do what she will with her core

will with her own; and can do so with a strong voice and a high hand. For she is supported by the law of England, and kept in countenance by the steady practice of all the other titled exterminators in the United Kingdom. She asserts her right, because "the law allows it and the index awards it."

Here, then, are the charges brought against the Duchess of Sutherland, and, certainly, if they could be established, she is the last person in England who should have presumed to address the women of this country in behalf of the degraded and oppressed slaves of the South. But, sir, they are not true; and the writer, who with so much effectively waster them, knows with so much effrontery asserts them, knows they are untrue. The Duchess, at the time these depiorable scenes are alleged to have taken place, was but a mere child, in the house of her fathers the late. could not have had the remotest idea that she would ever be united with the ducal house of Sutherland; and is consequently, no more responsible for the dispersion of the construction of the road, and granting in addition a — sum of money.

The Chair ruled the amendment of Mr.

their minds. How great the contrast in this attaches to the old Countess of Sutherland, better known as the Marchioness of Stafford; but even in her case, I venture to say, the clearing her estates was not attended with the acts of barbarous inhumanity complained of, de plorable as in many respects they undoubtedly were. The Duchess of Sutherland is not less distinguished by her high position in society than by the sterling excellences of her charac-ter, and the unaffected simplicity a d grace of her manners. She is an ornament to her sex in all the relations she sustains; and no woman

in all the relations she sustains; and no woman in England could with more propriety be selected to head her countrywomen in an appeal to the generous and Christian ladies of America, in behalf of the suffering and oppressed, than herself; and I feel persuaded that no American who has had the opportunity of an introduction to her, will judge otherwise.

You, sir, are probably aware that the Duchess You, sir, are probably aware that the Duches that bill. (now Earl of Carlisle) who visited the United States a few years since, and who is known to be a warm admirer of your institutions, slavery excepted. The Duke, her husband, previous

to his retirement from public life in conse quence of ill health, was among the most lib eral of our nobility, and the friend of all popu-lar measures; and, I may add, the family con ections of the Duke-the Carlisles, the Ar gyles, the Westminsters, &c.—are those to whom the people of England look with the greatest confidence, to aid them in achieving the largest measures of political freedom.

ie largest measures of positive,
I am, sir, yours, respectfully,
John Scoble. Brooklyn, February 22, 1853.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS - SECOND SESSIO

SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

Mr. Walker moved to take up the Home Messrs. Walker, Gwin, Borland, and Rusk

upported the motion.

Mr. Bell said he was sorry the Senator from Texas should be in favor of giving any bill a precedence over the Pacific Railroad bill. An nimated debate sprung up, as whethe the Pacific Railroad bill was dead, and if so who killed it.

The question was taken, and the motion wa rejected, and the Homestead bill was not taken ip-yeas 23, nays 33.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken or Mr. Weller moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Shields's amendment was adopted

Messrs. Butler and Mason opposed the bill, and Messrs. Gwin Underwood, and others. supported the bill without the amendment.

The debate continued till after four o'clock,

when Mr. Shields's amendment was recons ered and rejected—yeas 24, nays 28.

Mr. Weller moved an amendment confining the money appropriated to the road in the Territories; and it was agreed to—yeas 27, nays

Mr. Brooke moved a substitute for the whol bill, and the Senate then adjourned TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Army Ap propriation bill, when a long, uninteresting dis-cussion took place regarding the priority of business. The motion was finally lost. Mr. Hamlin moved to take up the bill for

the relief of indigent insane, which was lost by fifteen to twenty-six.

The joint resolution postponing the operation of the steamboat law of last session until the 1st of June, was warmly debated, and pass

Mr. Chase introduced a joint resolution au thorizing the President to purchase Powers's statue of America, which was debated and amended.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up again. a contract for fifty years to carry the mails over the road within the States, for \$600 per mile. Some time was spent in debate the

ble. This was lost-yeas 24, nays 30-after t long debate. There was a strong disposition manifested to get rid of the bill, and in the mean time mem-

bers had begun to indulge in eulogies on the bill as a defunct affair.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Badger, with the view of paying respect, as he said, to the deceased bill, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Hunter, from the committee appointed wait on the President elect, and inform him of his election, made a report that they had performed the duty.

On motion of Mr. Bright, the Chair was as

thorized to appoint a committee to make ar-rangements for the reception and inauguration of the President, on the 4th of March.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. Several of the appropriations were increased to the amount called for by the estimates.

Mr. Shields moved to strike out the following words in the bill:

"Provided, That from and after the first day for the part were to be set of Court of the cast of Court of Court of the cast of Court of Court of the cast of

of July next, so much of the act of Congress approved August 23, 1842, as places the na-tional armories under the superintendence of an officer of the ordnance corps, be and the same is hereby repealed; and from that day the said armories shall be under that system of superintendence which existed prior to the passage of said act of Compress?

said act of Congress."

Mr. Hale opposed the amendments, and Mr Shields replied. Mr. Davis moved to amend the provision by odifying the act of 1842, so as to allow the

President to appoint a military or civil super-intendent of the armories. Mr. Pearce was for adhering to the present

Messrs. Shields, Butler, Bell, and Phelps, sup ported the motion to strike out; Messrs. Mason, Sumner, and Hale, opposed it—the two latter

Sumner, and Hale, opposed it—the two latter supporting Mr. Davis's amendment.

The question was taken, and Mr. Davis's amendment was rejected.

He then moved to add an appropriation to fortify the harbor of San Francisco, \$500,000; for defences in Florida, \$175,000; Georgia, \$20,000; harbor of Charleston, \$110,000; Baltimore harbor, (Sollers' Point,) \$50,000; Fort Delaware, \$150,000; Massachusetts, \$73,000; and \$45,000 for defence of Portland, Maine.

This amendment was debated for some time, the question being whether the Senate should adopt a system of fortifications upon the army bill, and was then adopted—yeas 30, nays 14.

Mr. Gwin moved to add an appropriation of \$200,000 for an exploration and survey of the

Mr. Gwin moved to add an appropriation of \$200,000 for an exploration and survey of the most practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Mallory moved an amendment authorizing the President to employ, if necessary, the volunteer troops and militia raised in Florida by the late Legislature of that State, to enforce the removal of the Indians from that State; which was debated till half-past 4, and then rejected—vess 19, pays 24 rejected—yeas 19, nays 24.
Without disposing of the Army Appropriation bill, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Underwood said that when the Army bill was disposed of, he would move to take up Bennett's land bill.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.
Mr. Chase, having obtained the consent of
the Committee on Roads and Canals, moved to
amend the bill, by adding thereto additional sections, providing for a survey and exploration of the most practicable route for a railroad to of the most practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific, appropriating \$150,000 to defray the expenses of the survey; the reports to be laid before Congress at the next session, along with such estimates and proposals as may be received for the construction of said road.

This renewed the subject of a railroad to the Pacific, and it was debated for some time.

Messrs. Mason, Hunter, and Butler, denounced that species of legislation which sought to make the appropriation bills the vehicle of all matters which a majority could not otherwise carry.

wise carry.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the amendment, by providing for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, by granting alternate sections of land to actual settlers, and approximation of the

the decision of the Chair was sustained-yeas 40, navs 5.

Mr. Walker - modified his amendment, so as o confine it to a grant of land to actual settlers for the alternate sections along the line of said road, six miles on each side, and the others for the railroad; and the money appropriated to be used in the necessary survey.

The Chair decided this to be in order.

Mr. Chase appealed; and after a long debate, the decision was sustained—veas 25 navs

Mr. Adams then addressed the Senate in oposition to the Homestead bill, and in favor graduating the price of the public lands. Mr. Charlton followed, in opposition to the Mr. Dodge of Iowa, and Mr. Hale, defended

Mr. Butler replied. Before coming to a vote, the subject was postponed, and the Senate proceeded to con-sider Executive business. At a late hour the doors were opened, and

he Senate adjourned FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Walker's amendment directing a survey and location of a railroad to the Pacific, and to actual settlers free of charge, and the residue of the land to be sold, and the proceeds of such land to be devoted to the construction of said road, was the pending question. This was further debated, and then rejected—yeas 17,

nays 36.
Mr. Chase's amendment, for a survey and exploration of the most practicable route for that railroad, was, after further debate, agreed to—yeas 31, nays 16.

An amendment appropriating \$100,000 to the discoverer of the ansesthetic agent used in

surgical cases in the army and navy, the person to whom the same is to be paid to be as-certained by judicial inquiry, was debated and

Mr. Douglas moved an amendment authorizing the President to contract for the construc-tion and defence of a wagon road from the valley of the Mississippi to Oregon and Califor-nia, granting lands for that purpose; this was

agreed to—yeas 25, nays 23.

The bill was reported, and all the amendments made in Committee except three: 1st, striking out the provision that armories shall be under civil superintendence; 2d, the one authorizing the construction of a wagon road to the Pacific; and, 3d, one relating to the Blue Lick Springs. Separate votes were taken on these—the first was disagreed to; the second was agreed to; the third was agreed to, after striking out "Blue Licks" and inserting "site.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance reported back the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with numerous amendments. He said he would move to take it up as soon as the Army bill was disposed of.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Army Ap-

ropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to. The question pending was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Davis, and modified at the suggestion of Mr. Shields, to strike out the provision placing the national armories under the charge of civil superintendents, and to insert in lieu thereof, a provision modifying the act of 1842 so as to authorize the President, when in his opinion it is desirable, to appoint a su-perintendent who was not of the army; and also to direct that a mixed commission of civilians and officers be appointed to examine and report which system of superintendency, civil or military, is best calculated to promote the public interests.

The question being taken, the motion was -yeas 29, nays 24. reed to-yeas 29, nays 24. The bill was then read a third time, and

Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate proceed

The motion was agreed to In order that time might be saved, no amend-ments were offered in Committee of the Whole, and the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance

submitted a large number of amendments which occupied the time of the Senate till after Amongst the amendments disposed of

Amongst the amendments disposed of were the following:

To strike out the provision of the bill which prevents any part of the Patent Office building being used by the Secretary of the Interior for any purposes other than those of the Patent Office.

Mesers. Walker, Davis, and James, oppose striking out the provision.

Messrs. Cass, Borland, and Hunter, replied. It was then stricken out—yeas 24, nays 22.
To strike out the appropriations for the construction of the custom-house at St. Louis, \$115,000; at Louisville, \$87,745; and at Cincin-

After debate, the Senate refused to strike The appropriation for the Minister to China

ras raised to \$18,000, including outfit.

Twenty thousand dollars was added, to d fray the expenses of the officers, &c., of the steam frigate sent to the World's Fair at New York, during their stay in this country. The bill was then postponed. The Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

day, in disposing of the amendments which had been reported to the Civil and Diplomatic bill; upon several of which the yeas and nays were taken, and decided in the affirmative. Among which was an appropriation of \$20,000 for the support of the transient poor in the District of Columbia; those for the customnouses at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and New Orleans; and a Minister to Central Amer-

The amendment voting \$30,000 for heating furnishing, and repairing the Presidential man-sion, was negatived—yeas 63, nays 105; as was also the section of the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the purchase of Winder's build-ing for public offices. In favor of striking out the section—yeas 99, nays 92.

A motion to suspend the rules for the pur-pose of taking up the bill for the better regu-lation of the navy, was negatived—yeas 98, nays 84—not two-thirds voting.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Indian bill, after which

it adjourned. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

The resolution requiring the binding of certain maps was passed.

The House next resumed the bill establishing reciprocal trade with the British North American Colonies on certain conditions. Mr. Fuller, of Maine, opposed the bill.

Mr. Tuck replied.

The House then went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, offered an amend ment appropriating \$1,769,000 to pay the Creek nation for lands the Government took from

After debate, the Committee rose, and House adjourned.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, from the committee appointed to wait on Gen. Pierce, and acquaint him with the result of the Presidential election, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and that the President elect significant the committee had been sent to be a sent to be a

ed that duty, and that the President elect sig-nified his acceptance of the office, &c.

Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire, concluded his remarks on the Reciprocity bill. He contended that the duty levied on flour imported into the colonies was paid by the people of this coun-try; he was opposed to the surrender of the coasting trade, as proposed by Mr. Clingman, which he felt satisfied would not be reciprocated by Great Britain, with reference to the British isles, and thought the bill should not be hampered by any such proposition; he saw no reason why the interests of the lumbering districts of Maine should be allowed to preju-dice the bill, and which would be benefited by the admission of lumber into the British West India Islands.

tan "than Graham himself. The fact is, that walker appealed from the decision of turpitude belongs to this act, it the Chair.

Walker to be out of order.

Mr. Walker appealed from the decision of turpitude belongs to this act, it the Chair.

Indicate the passage of the bill as reported, as another Congress would undoubted by agree to a bill which included those articles.

A number of amendments as to detail followed.

The appeal was debated at great length, and Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, made a lowed accompanied with "five minutes short explanation of his amen iment, which he was convinced would operate beneficially upon the agricultural interests by cheapening freights. The arguments that had been advanced favor of reciprocity with the colonies would, he said, apply with greater weight to reciprocity with England. His object in introducing the amendment was not to embarrass the bill, but

to keep it before the country.

Mr. Townshend, of Ohio, stated that Canada and the Northwestern States produce a surplus f agricultural produce, which may be mutualand beneficially exchanged, the market rice of which in those countries is regulated

v that of England. Ohio, he said, was ready for free trade and direct taxation, if the markets of the world were thrown open. He objected to coal being left out of the bill, as Western Canada presented an extensive market, and its exportation to that Province would benefit the Western trade. The effect of the omission would be to benefit a monopoly on the part of Pennsylvania, to the injury of the general interests of that State and the country at large. Coal also, he said, has become a necessary of life, and the exclusion of that article from the bill is to tax the

many for the benefit of the few.

Owing to the scarcity of lumber in the Western States, they must have it from Canada they cannot procure it from Maine or North Carolina, and are compelled to pay a duty of from 20 to 30 per cent. on all that is imported. The success of the bill, he said, ought not to be perilled by the demands of Maine.

Mr. Preston King, of New York, reported

from the Committee on Conference, relative to the bill to prevent frauds on the Treasury.

They had agreed to insert a clause prohibiting parties from receiving recompense, with the intent to aid or assist in prosecuting any claim.

The House, after taking the yeas and nays, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and again technique. of the Union, and again took up the Indian Appropriation bill. Various amendments were ed and disposed of.

The Committee rose, the chairman reported the bill as amended, and the House adjourned. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Mr. Townshend concluded his remarks, by alling the attention of members to the im ortance of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. y which the lake vessels would be employed coastwise and to foreign ports during the win-ter season. He moved to insert "dried fruits" among the enumerated articles in the bill which was agreed to.

Mr. Stuart, in the absence of Mr. Seymour. Mr. Stuart in the absence of Mr. Seymour, who had been called away by illness in his family, said he was opposed to all the amendments which had been proposed, as unless the House had definite action to-day, the bill, under the rules, must lie over till Tuesday; and therefore he should move the previous question, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House.

Mr. Clingman moved that the bill be laid on the table but withdraw his pretions and the sense of the state of the sense the table, but withdrew his motion; which was renewed by Mr. Orr, and the motion was neg-

atived—yeas 63, nays 110.

The previous question was then put, and seconded—yeas 83, nays 34; but before the main question could be submitted, (the morning hour having expired,) the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded with the Indian Appropriation bill, which was finally passed.

Mr. Gentry offered an amendment as an ad-ditional section: that if any officer who is now r may be charged with the payment of any of the appropriation made by this or any other act, shall pay to any clerk or employée a less um than is allowed by law, and require such employée to accept or give a voucher for an amount greater than he has received, the officer thus acting shall be deemed guilty of embezzle-ment, and shall be fined double the sum so withheld, and imprisoned for the term of two years, and may be prosecuted and punished by my court having jurisdiction for the trial of

such offences. He said he knew of a clerk in one of the Debeen a merchant, obtained a little clerkship of a thousand dollars after he became insolvent He died indigent; and the sympathy for the family was so strong that the head of the Department was compelled to appoint the son to the place thus vacated, that he might by this means support his mother and a younger brother. He was put in with an understanding that he should receipt monthly at the rate of a thousand dollars a year, while three hun-dred dollars of this sum was transferred to a

favorite in the Department. He (Mr. G.) had protested against the outrage, and learned from the head of the Department that it was justified by numerous precedents.

In response to general inquiry, he said the head of the Department referred to was the

Secretary of the Interior.

He held that, in making appropriations, it was the duty of the House to prevent such Ex-ecutive abuses as this. During the whole time

ecutive abuses as this. During the whole time
he had been a member of Congress, a majority
of the heads of Departments had been proper
subjects for impeachment; and if the House
performed its duty, it would hold them to
proper accountability.

Mr. Bayly knew nothing of the circumstances referred to; but, without consulting the
Secretary of the Interior, he undertook to say
that if there was anything in the official conthat if there was saything in the official con-duct of Mr. Stuart a fair subject of investigation, that gentleman was ready to meet it at any

The question was taken, and Mr. Gentry's mendment was agreed to.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then laid side to be reported to the House; and also,

after explanations,

The bill providing compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public moneys, under the act of August 6, 1846, for the service required under it; and

The bill making appropriations for the transportation of the mails of the United States, in coordinates and otherwise. cean steamers and otherwise.

When the Committee rose, the above-named

ills were passed, together with that establish ng certain post routes.

After the transaction of other business, the louse adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The debate on the Naval bill was limited to ten hours; and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when

of the Whole on the state of the Union, when it was taken up.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, moved an amendment, providing for an increase of the navy, by building three steam frigates and the same number of sloops of war; which he contended would be a measure of practical economy.

He called the attention of the Committee to the efforts making by other nations to increase their navies: the critical state of Europe; the

their navies; the critical state of Europe; the neglect of the administration to vindicate the national honor, and the position of Cuba, which he considered as virtually in the hands of Engand and France; the want of armed mail teamers in the Pacific and concluded by stating that had the measures he recommended three years ago been adopted, they would have been found to be of practical economy, and the navy would at present have been in an efficient

Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, after giving his Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, after giving his reasons for opposing the resolution of Mr. Brooks, early in the session, relating to the President's message, referred to the contemplated foreign policy of the Democratic party, and the delicate nature of our foreign relations, as indicated by speeches in the Senate and the tone of the public press.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, opposed the amendment of Mr. Stanton on the ground that and

ment of Mr. Stanton, on the ground that ap-propriations for the naval service had been hitherto extravagantly expended.

hitherto extravagantly expended.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, contended that the materiel of the navy was not adequately paid. The first great step towards reform, he said, would be to give adequate compensation for the services which seamen perform, and who fought the battles of their country. He repeated, that to bring about a reform, it was necessary to begin with the materiel, by which alone a beneficial result could be produced.

The amendment to increase the number of seamen to 9,000, and to add ten per cent to their pay, was agreed to.

no reason why the interests of the lumbering districts of Maine should be allowed to prejudice the bill, and which would be benefited by the admission of lumber into the British West India Islands.

He said he was almost induced to move for the introduction of coal and iron into the bill, and cautioned the members from Pennsylvania and cautioned the members from Pennsylva

Finally the Committee rose, leaving a large proportion of the hill to be discussed under the five minutes' rule on a future day, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26. A letter of the Secretary of the Interior, vin-dicating himself against Col. Gentry's charges,

The Speaker said, by general consent, the simple fact would be mentioned on the journal that the paper was read. Mr. Hibbard, from the joint Committee on Conference, on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the West Point Military

Academy bill, made a report thereon; which was concurred in.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union-Mr. Preston King in the chair-and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the sopport of the navy for the year ending

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, offered an amendment, directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the proposition of the United States Mail Steamship Company to furnish one of their mail ships, as provided for by contract. The Chairman decided the amendment to be

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, appealed. The decision of the Chair was sustained-

ves 83 noes not counted After further proceedings— Mr. Stanly offered an amendment appropria-

ting \$125,000 for the equipment, maintenance, and support of the expedition to explore the interior of Africa, eastward of Liberia, and the ascertainment of the resources of that region, with a view to the colonization of blacks from the United States. The Chair ruled the amendment out of order

Several other amendments were offered, de-ated, and rejected, and others agreed to; when The Committee rose, and the bill, as amend-d, was reported to the House, and passed. The House adjourned.

Both Houses of Congress were occupied on Monday, chiefly, with the appropriation bills.

THE PROBABLE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1853. Special Dispatch to the Evening Post. Caleb Cushing arrived in town this morning and Jefferson Davis is expected to-night. It is now ascertained, with comparative certainty,

that the Cabinet will be composed as follows Secretary of State.—William L. Marcy, o New York. Secretary of Treasury.-James Guthrie,

Secretary of War .- Jefferson Davis, of Mi Secretary of Interior .- Gov. McClelland, Michigan.

Secretary of Navy.-James C. Dobbin, North Carolina Postmaster General.-James Campbell. Pennsylvania. Attorney General .- Caleb Cushing, of Mas

Boston, February 8, 1853. To the Editor of the National Era.

Permit me, as a representative of many your readers, to inquire if we are not to have more of the productions of the author of the Rhymed Romance in your paper. Within the limits of my knowledge, that excellent and beautifully written poem was very popular, for the main reason that it inculcated what is so rare with writers of the present day-sound practical, moral truth. The style of its embodiment was new and very pleasing. There was the ring of the true metal about it, which makes us wish for something more, equally musical and entertaining. Yours respectfully,

OHIO WHIG CONVENTION .- The Whig Cor vention of Ohio, assembled at Columbus on the 23d instant, made the following nominations for State officers: For Governor, Nelson Bar rere; for Lieutenant Governor, J. J. Allen State Treasurer, Henry Brachman; Secretary of State, N. H. Vanvorke; Attorney General, W. H. Gibson; Judge of Supreme Court, F. T

CONNECTICUT WHIG STATE CONVENTION -Hartford, Feb. 24 .- The Whig Convention today made the following nominations for State officers: For Governor, Hon. Henry Dutton, of New Haven, Lieutenant Governor, Thomas Fitch; Secretary of State, Thomas Robinson; Treasurer, D. W. Camp; Comptroller, Allen P.

TRENTON, Feb. 23 .- The prohibitory liquor law was defeated to-day by a vote of 9 to 45. The air line railroad bill was also lost. It received 22 votes-31 being necessary to pass a RE-NOMINATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR .- Hart-

ford, Feb. 23 - The Democratic State Convenion of Connecticut to-day re-nominated Thos H. Seymour for re-election as Governor. PASSAGE OF THE LIQUOR LAW .- Providence

Rhode Island, Feb. 24.—The Senate passed the liquor bill yesterday, and it will go into opera-The Democrats of Rhode Island have no nated Philip Allen as their candidate for next Governor, and for Congress they have nominated Thomas Davis in the eastern district, and

MARRIAGES.

Benjamin B. Thurston in the western district.

At Madison, N. Y., December 22d, by Rev. M. S. Platt, Mr. WILLIAM R. BURNHAM to Miss SARAH M., only daughter of Maj. Corall,

Also at Madison, February 22d, by the sar Rev. F. B. Ames, of Apulia, to Miss ELIZABETH R., and Rev. S. H. TAFFT, of McGrawville, to Miss Mary A., daughters of Dea. M. R. Burn-ham, of Madison.

Died in Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., March 12, 1852, ASHER BELDINO, aged seventy-five years, of a lingering and for the last three weeks of his life, distressing sickness, which re-moved from earth one who knew not an enemy, or looked in vain for friends, while friendship could avail anything. As in health, so in sick-ness, he bore the ills of life with a philosophy surpassed by few, and with a resignation that does credit to the votaries of Christianity. In his death the poor have lost a friend, the op-pressed of earth a real friend, and all that shared his acquaintance a friend, who only had to be known, to be respected and beloved. Died of paralysis, at College Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio, February 11, 1853, M. C. Will-Liams, M. D., in the fifty-second year of his age, long and favorably known as a zealous advocate of the oppressed.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.

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1. The state of th				
Beef, Mess, per bbl		14.00		15.50
Butter, per lb		0.14		0.17
Cheese, per lb		0.09	8	0.10
Clover seed, per bushel		6.00	18	0.00
Corn meal, per bbl		3.31		0.00
Corn, white, per bushel		0.56	R	0.57
Corn, yellow, per bushel	*	0.57	a	0.58
Corn, mixed, per bushel		0.00	a	0.00
Flour, Howard Street, -		5.121/	8	5.25
Hams, per lb		0.10%	8	0.121
Shoulders, per lb		.08	a	0.09
Sides, per lb		0.09	a	0.091
Hogs, live		7.50	8	8.00
Lard, in bbls., per lb		0.10	B	0.00
Lard, in kegs, per lb		-0.11	8	0.13
Oats, per bushel		0.38		0.42
Pork, Mess, per bbi		17.00		0.00
Pork, Prime, per bbl		15.00	a	0.00
Rye, per bushel		0.75	8	0.80
Rye flour		4.12	8	0.00
Wheat, red, per bushel		1.12		1.14
Wheat, white, per bushel		1.15		1.18
Wool, washed, per lb		0.39		0.43
Wool unwashed per lb.		0.29		0.31

1 SAAU ROBERTS, Dealer in Real Estate. Office, No. 2
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Walout street, Philadelphia. Feb. 3—19

NOTICE.

A Convention of the Free Democracy of Rus county, Indiana, will be held in Carthage, in said sounty, on the 5th day of Third month, (March,) 1853, commencing at ten o'clock, A. M.

The object contemplated by the call is the organi ration of an association whose object shall be the dissentination throughout the country of the princi ples of the Free Democracy. " By order of the Free Democratic Central Commit

tee of Rush County.

J. W. YOUNG, Chairman Second month 21st, 1853.

A New DOCUMENT-containing, 1. Declaration of ndependence: 2. Constitution of the United States Fugitive Slave Law : 4. Platforms of the Parties adopted in 1852; and 5. Hon. Charles Sumner peech on the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slavaw-is now in press, and will shortly be issued. I will make a handsome pamphlet of 48 pages, and will be furnished (postage paid) at 10 cents per sin gle copy. \$1 per dozen, or \$6 per hundred.

Orders are respectfully solicited. The above, not including Mr. Sumner's Speece vill be furnished at the rate of \$3 per hundred. A. M. GANGEWER,

Bor 95, Washington, D. C.

UNCLE TOM'S CARIN PRICE 374 CENTS A cheap edition of this work has been published at the reduced price of 37; cents per copy; or it wil be mailed to any part of the United States, free of sostage, on the receipt of 50 cents. Five copies sen ree of postage for \$2.

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E. D. BANGS, Principal. Court street, Feb. 22, 1853.—March 3—8t

TO BOOKSELLERS AND THE PUBLIC IN TH

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500 pages, cloth. Price \$1. A valuable volu-Alsohe Writings of Hon. William Jay, on the Slavery Question and on War. This volume will be a most invaluable contribution to the standard literature of our country. No man stands higher, in the estimation of the truly great and good, than the venerable Judgo Jay. good, than the venerable Judge Jay. And no one has contributed a greater number of articles of sterling value to the cause of freedom and peace than he. To be published in one 12mo volume of about 500 pages, with a fine portrait of the author. Price \$1.

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oks, should be sent to JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON,

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Subscribers in any part of the United States may now receive the magazine by mail, either from the publishers, the booksellers, or periodical agents, at three cents a number, or thirty-six cents a year, postage, payable at the post office where it is received.

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Contents of the March Number.

Contents of the March Number.

NOTES FROM THE COPPER REGION. By Rob ert B. Clarke.

Illustrations.—The Sleeping Bear. Straits of Mackinaw. The Arch Rock. The Sugar Loaf Rock. Distant View of the Arch Rock. Sault Ste. Marie. The Sault. Copper Harbor. Lighthouse and Bark Houses at Eagle Harbor. Section of the Strata. Mining in the Veins. Cliff Mine. The Shaft. Interior of a Copper Mine.

POLEON BONAPARTE. By John S. C. Abbott. Illustrations, from Drowings by Döpler.—The March to the Vistula. Encampment on the Vis-tula. Bivouse before Eylau. Fac-simile of Let-ter to Josephine. Morning after Eylau. Re-moving the Wounded. Headquarters at Oste-

Browne.

Illustrations.—Cooking in Juan Fernandez.
Abraham on the Peak. The Valley. The Skull.
The American Crusoe. Pearce's Cabin. Fate
of the Scotchman. The Lovers. Grave of the
Murdered Man. Examining the Skull. FE IN PARIS. THE PEOPLE AND THEIR PRINCIPLES.

PRINCIPLES.

Illustrations.—Old Paris, New Paris. The Cook. The Bonne of all Work. The Fashionable Bonne. Fish Woman. Flower Girl. Cake Woman. Old Clothes Man. Fruit Woman. Coco Man. The Mender. Box Soilers. Fish Woman's Ball. Cancan Leger. Cancan Fleuri. Le Tourniquet. Juvenile Porter. Young Peer. The Red and the Blouse.

TRIBUTARY SONNET TO WALTER COLTON. EXTRACTS FROM THE PORTFOLIO OF AN-EXCITEMENT SEEKER. Introduction. The Drowned Boy and his Mother. A True Ghost Story. The Feelings of the Dead. BETTER THAN DIAMONDS

GIFTS OF MEMORY.

REMARKABLE PREDICTIONS. WAS IT ALL LUCK?

THE CARELESS WORD. THE SINGER OF EISENACH BLEAK HOUSE. By Charles Dickens.

Chapter XXXVI. Chesney World. XXXVII.

Jarodyce and Jarodyce. XXXVIII. A Struggle.

Illustrations.—The Ghost's Walk. Lady Dod-

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RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

SPEECH OF HON, JOHN P. HALE, OF N. H.

Senate of the United States, Feb. 15, 1853. The following resolutions, submitted by the Committee on Foreign Relations, were under

consideration [They are the resolutions of Mr. Mason, which we

ave published.]

For which Mr. SEWARD had offered the folwing as a substitute

Strike out all after the word "Resched," and insert: That the United States cannot suspend diplomatic negotia-tions with Mexico without tentering to that Power, or waiting a reasonable time to receive from it, an offer of arbitra-tion, according to the terms of the treaty of dustainpe if Mr. HALE. Mr. President I believe that it

was about the time of the last war with England, that a gallant and deceased officer of the American navy, at a public dinner, gave this toast: "Our country; may she always be right; but right or wrong, may she ever be victorious." I have no wish at the present time to find fault with the sentiment; but modern progress has abbreviated it somewhat, and in the common parlance of the day it is thus expressed briefly "Our country, right or wrong," omitting the most material part of the wish and toast, "may she always be right." Sir, I desire always to be on the side of my country. I desire that she may be always right; but whether she is right or wrong, I am always with her and for her. believe it is the first duty of patriotism, when we find the country wrong to endeavor to set her right; and when we find that she is going in a direction which is likely to place her in a

wrong position, she is entitled to our best of forts to put her in a different direction. I know further, sir, that there is another axiom in the polities of modern days; which is, that when the country is in a war, no matter whether that war is just or unjust, no matter whether we had good and sufficient cause for it or not, it is the duty of patriotism to sustain the war, and sustain the Administration in a vigorous and efficient prosecution of it. I shall not combat that sentiment at present, but I will claim for it this qualification: That it is not the duty of patriotism—when an individual sees the country about to take a position which will lead to a war, when if the war ensue it must inevitably be unjust-to hasten the coun try into such a position; but, on the other hand, it is the dictate of patriotism and of duty to endeavor to arrest a series of measures which

are calculated to place the country in such an unfortunate position.

I believe, sir, that the course recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate to be pursued in relation to Mexico has ust exactly that tendency, and is calculated to produce exactly that result. If these resolutions mean anything—and they certainly do, because they do not come from a source where mere idle gasconade is used—they mean that diplomatic relations with Mexico are to be sus-pended, that this country is to assume a posi-tion of hostility looking to war, unless Mexico reverses its whole policy, unless it decrees and confirms that which the people and the Government of Mexico have pronounced to be null and void—I mean the Garay grant.

That is the position which the committee take, as I understand their resolution. They say that they "are fully prepared to sustain the Executive department in the position" which it has assumed towards Mexico; and they conclude by recommending to the Senate the adoption of the resolutions which are now before us, and which are familiar to every member of the body, in which they say: "It is not compatible with the dignity of this Government to prosecute the subject further by negotiation." We are to fold our arms in of-fended dignity, and wait for Mexico to come to The Speeches of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. stand committed to our citizens "to protect them in their rights abroad as well as at home;" and if Mexico fails within a reasonable time to reconsider her position respecting the Garay grant, "then it will have the duty of this Government to review all existing relations with that Republic, and to adopt such measures as will preserve the honor of the country and the rights of its citizens."

> a good deal of pain, because I thought it was placing the Senate, and if the country followed the Senate, it was placing the country in a very false position The reason for that opinion I now propose to give to the Senate as briefly as I may. The materials upon which this opinion is founded are spread over a good many pages, and cover a large portion of the history of our diplomacy in Mexico, and of the domestic history of the town of the town. tory of that Government, for several years past.
>
> The position which is assumed by the President, by the Secretary of State, and by all the officers of the Administration who have had anything to do with this matter, by our foreign ministers, and by our committees, is this: That the citizens of the United States, relying in good faith upon the offers and inducements which have been holden out by Mexico, have invested their funds and incurred large expenses in this undertaking; and that now they are debarred and prevented from going on to perfect what they have undertaken, and to realize the bene-

Sir, I claim to have given some attention to this subject; and I heard the speech that was made by the honorable chairman of the Com-

mittee on Foreign Relations [Mr. Mason] with

fits of the investments they have made, by the bad faith of Mexico. You find this idea spread over the whole correspondence. You find it in the letter of Mr. Fillmore to President Arista; the letter of Mr. Fillmore to President Arista; for in that letter he says, (I quote the extracts given by the committee in their report.)

"In addition to the motives I have urged for the speedy adjustment of this matter, I beg leave most earnestly to call the attention of your Excellency to the probable difficulties that may grow up between the two nations, should Mexico break her plighted fight in the great to Garage Our editions, where the two nations, should Mexico break her plighted faith in the grant to Garay. Our citizens, relying upon her good faith, have become interested in that grant; they have advanced large sums of money for the purpose of carrying out its objects; they have surveyed a route for a railroad, and demonstrated the practicability of constructing it; and it is not possible that they should now be deprived of the privileges guarantied by that grant, and sustain the heavy losses that must ensue, without appealing to their own Government for the enforcement of their rights My anxious desire is to avoid the too probable consequences that must result from such an appeal. We cannot, if we would, be indifferent to it. It is a duty which every Government owes to its own citizens, to protect their rights at home and abroad; and the consequences growing out of the disagreement of the proprietors of the Garay grant and the Government of Mexico are such as no true friend of this country or of Mexico can look upon with indifference."

What does that language mean? War. It

What does that language mean? War. It can mean nothing else. Then the President of the United States, in a formal letter to President Arista, denounces war by this Republic upon the Republic of Mexico, unless the latter confirms the Garay grant; and it is assumed that citizens of the United States, relying upon the plighted faith of Mexico, have invested their means in the enterprise secured by the their means in the enterprise secured by the Garay grant, and that by the bad faith of Mexico they are debarred from enjoying the privileges of that grant. The same thing is said by Mr. Webster, in his letter to Mr. Letcher dated August 24, 1850. Here is his

"The present holders are the assignees of those British subjects. Hence the validity of their title is conceived to have derived a peculiar sanction, which the honor of this Government demands should be maintained unimpaired." • • • • "If Mexico should reject our overtures for this purpose, we will extend our protection to them alone, according to our own sense of right and duty, and as future events may require."

Mr. Webster there threatens, that if the Government of Mexico does not confirm this grant, the Government of the United States will go upon her territory and enforce its own ideas of the protection which is due to its citizens, without the consent of Mexico, and against its will. But Mr. Webster, in that letter, was not content altogether to act the part of the warrior. He manifested, at the close of it, what I think would be called, in the Southern country, a little of the Yankee, for he says to

Mr. Letcher:

"Perhaps if, on a suitable occasion, you were to hint, in connection with this subject, that the money due to Mexico for the extension of the limits of our territory, pursuant to the treaty of Guadalape Hidaler (Comicalities, Original And Selected)

"Perhaps if, on a suitable occasion, you were to hint, in connection with this subject, that the money due to Mexico for the extension of the limits of our territory, pursuant to the treaty of Guadalape Hidaler, pursuant to the treaty of Guadalape Hida

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